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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

A SENSATION IN THE SENATE.

McCreery's Proposition to Remove the Remains of 17 000 Union Soldiers from Arlington and Restore the Property to Lee's Widow—The Resolution Not Received—The Democrats Repudiate All Connection with the Matter—Representative Bowen, of South Carolina, Indicted for Bigamy—Railroad Legislation—A New and Novel Objection to the Purchase of San Domingo—Bills to Subsidize Steamship Lines, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1870.

Exciting Scene in the Senate.

The great feature in the Senate proceedings to-day was the sensation caused by the joint resolution offered by Senator McCreery, and the remarks which this astonishing proposition called forth from both sides of the House. The member from Kentucky had given his notice that he would offer it to-day. The peculiarly inflammable character of the resolution and the heated debate which it was justly supposed would be called by its consideration, drew early to the Capitol a large crowd, and before the morning hour had expired the galleries on all sides of the chamber were filled with expectant listeners. The subject matter of the proposition involving the removal of the remains of seventeen thousand Union soldiers in order that General Lee's widow might live on the Arlington estate, and the bones of the dead rebels be placed in the hallowed mounds of the cemetery, was of itself sufficient to excite the interest of the spectators, but when it was known that General Lee's widow was the owner of the Arlington estate, and that the bones of those who seldom listen to anybody's speech, and generally occupy themselves by lounging on the sofa and petting the dog, were to be there, on this occasion either in their seats or were galvanized into unusual activity by some lucky orator, Mr. Sumner lifted his face from the lie of papers which, as usual, covered his desk, and gave undivided attention to the speaker. Carpenter's feet were on his desk, but this was a customary smile, was turned in the same direction as Sumner's. Butler was in his usual seat beside Nye's desk, and stood under the harrangue. Fowler left his seat and got so near McCreery that his head was often in danger from the latter's gesticulations. Edmunds and Patterson seemed to be as normally the master of themselves as ever, but personally, Saulsbury walked in and down the aisle in a stately manner and rubbed his hands as if in perfect enjoyment of the excitement, while Garret Davis smiled encouragingly on the advocate of a financial scheme. McCreery delivered his speech in a very calm manner. Every sentence fell as if he had decided on the line of argument he would take. He grew excited only when he spoke of the victories of the defeated rebel leader. His voice trembled, and he asked to be excused for the emotion that choked his utterance, and which was made in behalf of over the memory of such an exemplary christian patriot and soldier. When he sat down the silence was strangely still. The effect had been marvellous. Not a person in the gallery had stirred from his seat during the speech.

It was some minutes before the Senate recovered its wonted mood. Then Edmunds, of Vermont, arose in his place, and with his voice trembling with indignation, objected to the reception of such an improper proposition, and demanded the ayes and noses. Trumbull objected to this proceeding. He would like to know what the resolution was before it was read. Sumner furnished him with one from his own experience, when, ten years ago, he offered a petition to the same body for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, which was unanimously scornfully thrust by the Chamber. Trumbull was not satisfied with such a precedent as this. It ignored the rights of Senators. They could not have to other effect now. He could not sympathize with the objects sought by the resolution, but he would not, in behalf of his colleagues, but he wanted to see proper action taken, and no unjust precedent established. Lynch would follow further action. Edmunds quoted the precedent established in the case of Jefferson Davis petition last session. Sumner followed with half a dozen more, showing that even Senators had been refused to hear the petitions they were members. The Vice President came to the rescue with a motion to lay the resolution on the table. Edmunds's view. Carpenter would treat the resolution as he would any other insult.

The time for the consideration of bills on the calendar having arrived, Trumbull immediately suspended on motion of Mr. Drake, and the discussion continued. Morton indignantly declared that he would not be insulted him of begging in the name of Thomas, to introduce a measure which was in his mind for that his fulsome eulogium of Lee might appear the more offensive. He would like a resolution introduced to expunge it out of doors. Other Senators followed. Nye, Stewart, Patterson, Hamilton, Howard, and Pratt spoke in rather excited. Patterson's review of McCreery was scathing, and the latter left it in spite of his armor of self-possession. Sumner also stirred up the whole Democratic side of the house by charging that the resolution upon it, and citing it as instance and premonition of what might be expected should the Democratic party ever get into power again. He said he would write the epitaph which had perfected Shakespeare's grave over the grave of every Democrat. His suggestions were entirely unlooked for.

The Democrats, who had seldom shown a disposition to support the resolutions, were now more than willing to denounce it, and to disclaim any sympathy with it. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said he would vote against it. Johnson, of Maryland, followed in the same. Saulsbury felt compelled to state that he could not favor the removal of the remains of the soldiers buried at Arlington, however much he might wish to see the Lee family relieved of the property. Garrett Davis rushed to the rescue, and sought by a motion to lay on the table to allay the storm. Edmunds, however, would not let this proposal, and called the yeas and nays, and Davis's motion was lost. Sumner, seeing that the predicament, asked leave to withdraw his resolution. Here Edmunds again objected, adding that he could not consent to its being withdrawn. He wanted such a vote on the matter that no one would ever dare to bring up a similar proposition. Trumbull didn't think it fair to refuse to let Sumner withdraw. Edmunds's view prevailed, and the ayes and nays were taken. The result was 54 against the adoption of the resolution, 9 to 4. Those voting in the affirmative were McCreery, Hamilton, of Maryland, Vickers and Pool.

To say that McCreery's speech and resolution caused a sensation in the country but a faint idea of the effect produced. He was not asked to do it even by the parties interested. Without the knowledge of a member with anybody in relation to it. Those best informed did not think Mr. McCreery would be so foolish as to bid to secure the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky—a thing for which he never would have a chance. Even his best friends claim that he has overreached himself, and that his views will not find favor even in Kentucky.

A Representative Indicted for Bigamy.

The Grand Jury of this District to-day found a true bill of indictment against Representative Bowen, of South Carolina, for bigamy. He was married here on the 29th of last August, and about a week after a Louisville paper published an abstract from the records of the court there, showing an application for a divorce on the part of a person claiming to be his wife. It appears that Bowen was married on the 3d of January, 1869, in Wakulla county, Florida, and lived with her some years. On the 6th of February last, Mrs. Bowen, then residing in Louisville, filed a petition for divorce, which is still pending. In August last he visited our in Louisville, it is said, and on the twelfth of that month the twenty-first day of the same month the twenty-first day of the same month show that a petition was filed in the name of Virginia Bowen against Mr. Bowen, and the answer was filed on the same day, and in thirteen days afterwards a decree was made; but as Mr. Bowen was married to Mrs. Darrington on the 29th of August, it would appear the marriage took place prior to the decree of divorce. In this Indiana case petitioner charges the husband with cruel treatment and a failure to provide for her support. She further alleged that the first Mrs. Bowen asserts that Bowen separated the counsel of Bowen in this Indiana case, and that she did not sign or swear to the petition, and further, that the decree in this case was passed on testimony taken prior to the filing of the bill. On behalf of Mrs. Bowen, it is alleged that this whole charge of bigamy is the work of political malice, and comes from interested motives. It is asserted in his behalf that the records of the Indiana court will show that he was legally divorced before his marriage with Mrs. Darrington, and that the documents to prove the fact are on the way to this city.

Railroad Legislation.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad, over which there was a fight last week, came up again, and a motion was immediately made to postpone consideration to the second Tuesday in January, which was carried—39 to 31. Most Democratic members are here from Minnesota and Wisconsin, and their influence in town is loud and deep. They made an earnest appeal for the friends of the Fremont road to help them in the matter, but were met with refusal on the ground that the Fremont road had been tricked and cheated enough by the friends of other schemes, and would enter into no more bargains until the demands had been responded to. When the issue was doubtful, the friends of the Fremont road managed to get from and bottomed enough votes to defeat it, and consequently the Northern Pacific is exasperated against the men styled as allies.

A New Plea Against San Domingo.

Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, has come out in opposition to the San Domingo and anti-slavery annex. He witness his joint resolution in regard to the purchase of persons as e tattels, whether under the name of territorial purchases or otherwise:

WHEREAS, The people of the United States by the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution thereof, have declared their honorary servitude to punishment for crimes, and thereby stamped with the seal of their condemnation all treasons against human heritage therefore,

Be it resolved, That it is no more against the spirit of the Constitution for the United States to purchase a population in the form as to any an individual, and that all attempts to purchase the Republic of San Domingo or the island of Cuba are condemned in advance by the constitution and spirit of our republic and of the people, and would wound the self-respect of every citizen of either island proposed to be purchased.

SECTION 2. *And be it further resolved*, That any officer of the United States who shall aid or abet, or who engages in any scheme for the purchase of human beings, directly or indirectly, whether by gaining it a pecuniary interest, or by any other name, does so in derogation of his oath of office and of the violation of the laws of nations and of the constitution, as well as of the oath he takes to support that instrument, and that in case for the island of San Domingo is consummated, it is a greater outrage for our Government to purchase a whole island of persons at once than to purchase one individual.

Steamship Subsidy Bills.

Three of these bills for establishing steamship lines have been offered, one by Mr. Ramsey in the Senate, and two in the House. The one embracing widest range is Schenck's. It incorporates the American and European Steamship Company, which, by that name, is to have perpetual succession for the purpose of building, equipping, furnishing, fitting, purchasing, navigating and running steam propelled by steam or other motive power, to be used in all lawful commerce upon the oceans and seas, and upon rivers, bays and waters of the United States, for the transportation of passengers, freights and mails from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, the ports of Chesapeake Bay and the southern Atlantic ports, and the United States to the ports of Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Cadiz and other ports on the Atlantic coast of Europe, and Mediterranean and other ports in the Mediterranean, and to such other foreign ports as the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to contract with said company for semi-monthly, weekly and semi-weekly transportation of the mails of the United States from ports in the United States to ports in Europe from and to which they may run regular lines of steamships for fifteen years from the date of the passage of the act. For semi-monthly service, three hundred thousand dollars per annum; for weekly service, four hundred thousand dollars per annum; for semi-weekly service, six hundred thousand dollars per annum, and for a tri-weekly, daily or any additional service in like proportion.

Officers to be Mustered Out.

The following are the officers thus far recommended by the army retiring board for muster out on the ground of incapacity: First Lieutenant Melville B. Lonis, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant John I. Dement, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Thomas Newman, Thirteenth Infantry; Captain Wm. N. May, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Charles E. Merriman, First Artillery; First Lieutenant Ed. S. Smith, Fourth Artillery. The name of one of these officers ordered before the board have, after examination, been found to be sound, and have been recommended for retention.

Lands Granted to Pacific Railways.

Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Department, furnishes the following estimate of lands granted to the Union and Central Pacific Railway Companies, as well as the quantity patented: The grants inuring to the Central Pacific under the act of July, 1862 and 1864, amount to 11 116 000 acres, and to the Union Pacific Railway double liability 12,237,760 acres, alodial logitest only for jurors, 12,000 forein, 12,000 forein, 12,000 forein

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1870.

A NEW YORK letter to the *New Orleans Bulletin* says pipe laying to secure the Democratic Presidential nomination has begun, and thinks "the next Convention will be more influential by considerations of availability than of orthodox principle." To put the case strongly for the latitude of Louisiana, he declares that "a victory on any terms has become as essential to the party as the winning of a battle was to the Confederacy in the latter days of its existence." The nub appears in the statement that "thus far HOFFMAN is considered the available man."

IT seems probable that, unless some secret influence is at work to produce a contrary result, the income tax will be repealed. Few persons are now found to advocate its continuance, while among the press those papers which formerly resisted its repeal, as a general thing now either openly acquiesce or give consent by silence. Under the reduced rate and increased exemptions of last session the tax for the year ending June next will probably produce about $18,000,000. The probable total abolition of this tax and the action of the House of Representatives on Mr. KELLEY'S resolution to confine the internal tax to whisky and tobacco, are encouraging evidences of a healthy sentiment in and out of Congress.

GOV. GEARY has issued his proclamation, as required by law, "declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of one million, six hundred and two thousand, three hundred and twenty-one dollars, and thirty-five cents, of the principal debt of the Commonwealth." Such proclamations are in the highest degree gratifying, more especially as the reverse is the case with most of the States, which have to report increased debts. The large sum named is the reduction of the debt from the first day of December, 1869, to the thirtieth day of November, 1870. To Messrs. JORDAN, HARTRANFT and LEWIS, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, much credit is due for their skilful management of the State's finances.

WHETHER MR. KELLEY, MR. DAWES, or MR. MAYNARD shall succeed GEN. SCHENCK as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is a question which is just now exciting considerable interest. Messrs. KELLEY and MAYNARD are at present members of the Committee, while DAWES is not. It has been supposed that KELLEY stood the better chance, but the friends of DAWES are very active, and profess a good deal of confidence that he will win. He is the oldest member in continuous service in the House, and KELLEY comes next after him. While the Massachusetts member has scarcely a hair in his head that would not rebel against the suggestion of free trade, the friends of protection recognize the Pennsylvania member as not only their champion but the better qualified member for the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means.

A CANVASS of the House shows that a majority of the members will not vote to admit SCHENCK, by the "counting in" of the vote of the soldiers of the Dayton Asylum. The position taken is that with the Ohio Supreme Court decision directly before them, the election officers could not but observe it. But while SCHENCK will not be admitted neither will CAMPBELL, because it is further held that while the votes cannot be counted for SCHENCK, still they were rejected illegally, so that a new election is necessary. In case this curious decision is made, GEN. SCHENCK will not enter the canvass. In regard to his acceptance of the English mission, it is said his private business cannot be arranged for his departure before two months, while he will also be delayed to finish up the business in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee.

IF at any previous time any one had predicted that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad would in our day be absorbed by New York managers, and that Philadelphia, by selling to them her stock, would contribute to that result, few would have believed the prediction. And yet, according to the representations of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, elsewhere printed, such a peril is imminent. What must at first incline one to reject the statements of that paper is the improbability of the astute managers of the Central being overreached by the New York roads. We would rather believe that the Central managers themselves, or others for them, have become purchasers, for it is impossible to believe that the Philadelphia authorities would make so heavy sales without knowing or caring who were the purchasers, since it was by the possession of so large an interest that the city has exerted an influence—though not great perhaps—in shaping the policy of the company. Is it probable that any considerable amount of Central stock has been sold by the city authorities without the knowledge of the principal officers of the company? If the city has made any such sale regardless of consequences, few will be disposed to sympathize with her if thereunit should be what the *Inquirer* so much fears. We suspect that the truth is, that the Central managers have for some time felt that the exactions of Philadelphia were more than equal to any return she could make, and that perfect freedom to regard her like any other considerable point on the great route between the West and New York was greatly to be desired by the principal Central managers. Her expectations were not always reasonable, and the company were always expected to do something extra for her. It has been her boast that the Central was a Philadelphia institution, managed in her interest, and in some sort the company have seemed to deem it politic to apparently acquiesce, while in reality New York has been the base of operations, the main source of business and chief reliance of the Road at this water. Now is it not possible that the managers have concluded to emancipate the Road from the fierce yet annoying bondage imposed by Philadelphia by becoming purchasers of her stock? Certainly such a suggestion, improbable as some may regard it, is more likely than that the able and wide-awake Central managers should have been caught napping by rivals.

IN the late New York papers bitter complaints are made by strangers, business sojourners in the city, that when they go to the churches on Sunday they are either not furnished with seats, or are compelled to wait a weary time for the accommodation. Churches, some of them very distinguished for their fine architecture, or for the eloquence of their preachers, or for both, are mentioned by name as having been guilty of such shabby hospitality. Other cities which we could name are liable to the same charges. Every candid person will at once admit that the subject is not devoid of difficulty. Though the church is the house of GOD, it is also the property of men. It is built at the cost of specific individuals, and under the voluntary system, the salary of the preacher and the heavier portion of the expenses of its maintenance, are secured by the rent or the sale of the pews. For a time at least each member's possession and control of his "sitting" are as absolute as are the same rights in his house. If necessary to maintain those rights and to command their enjoyment, he may, and in New York frequently does keep his pew under lock and key. On the other hand, apparent exclusiveness and the refusal or the neglect to accommodate strangers with the opportunity to enjoy the "privileges of the sanctuary," are peculiarly odious. The visitor to the church may be literally "panting and fainting" for lack of the spiritual nourishment presently to be diffused in overflowing abundance from its pulpit. According to the doctrine held by the ambience and the preacher, all souls are equal before GOD, all earthly possessions and all mundane distinctions are mere rubbish in comparison with the divine treasure there dispensed freely to all comers. Life is uncertain, the salvation or final ruin of the individual may depend upon the use or neglect of an opportunity, an opportunity which once gone may never return. And yet great congregations and their preachers, entertaining these stern views, and in evidence of their own sincerity, yearly expending large sums of money for the purpose of conveying the messages of the gospel to the indifferent, every Sunday in the year either allow many strangers to withdraw from their churches after what seems to them a boorish effort to obtain seats. We do not desire to exaggerate the evil. But the impression so general of the disagreeableness, if not the difficulty of finding accommodation in a strange church, it should seem, must have some foundation in fact. Perhaps Pittsburgh is quite blameless in the matter.

THE adoption by the House of Representatives of Mr. KELLEY'S resolution on the subject of revenue and taxation, by a vote almost unanimous, has much significance. Although the resolution has been twice printed in our columns, we reproduce it as it passed with only six votes in the negative:

Resolved, That the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the internal revenue system, which was created as a war measure to provide for its expenses and continuance, which involves the employment, at the cost of millions of dollars annually, of an army of assessors, collectors, supervisors, detectives and other officers previously unknown, and requires the repeal of it at the earliest day consistent with the faith and credit of the Government, and of all stamps and other internal taxes, and that prosperity attained rather shall be retained on distilled spirits, tobacco and malt liquors so long as the legitimate expenses of the Government require the collection of any sum from internal taxes.

In this connection it is interesting and instructive to refer to the language of General GRANT in his recent message. As if directly recommending the action which the House has just taken, he says: "By steadiness in the present course there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national tax-gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamps dispensed by postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts and tobacco in all forms; by a wise adjustment of the tariff which will put duty only upon those articles we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised after a few years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness to fulfill our obligations. A further reduction of expenses, in addition to the reduction of the interest account, may be relied on to make this practicable."

And again: "As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with all duty *should be removed from coffee, tea, and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves.*"

And still more emphatically: "The necessities of the country compel us to collect revenues from our imports. An army of assessors and collectors is not a pleasant sight to the citizen, but that or a tariff for revenue is necessary. *Such a tariff, so far as it acts as an encouragement to fair home production, affords employment to labor at living wages in contrast to the pauper labor of the Old World, and also in the development of home resources.*"

MR. MOZLEY is said to be preparing a sort of defense of his course as American Minister to England, the publication of which may be expected in a short time. It is not unlikely that the distinguished historian feels slightly uncomfortable on account of his summary recall from London, especially when he remembers the circumstances under which his official residence at Vienna came to a conclusion. His diplomatic career must be admitted to have been rather unsatisfactory, if not inglorious.

Its failure, however, has had its compensations. Recalled from his post in Austria, he was almost universally regarded by his countrymen as having deserved better treatment than he had received, and his appointment as minister to England was received by the entire nation as an honor to which he was entitled equally on the score of indemnity for the past and of his signal merits.

At the time of Mr. MOZLEY'S nomination to Vienna, his desire to use the imperial library there in the prosecution of his historical researches, was understood to be his chief motive in accepting the position. The comparatively light official duties of the place probably interfered but little with his labors of investigation. The official duties undertaken by the American Minister in England are believed to be rather laborious and difficult. Indeed, including the duties of giving and eating dinners and of making speeches, they must be exceedingly onerous, and hardly compatible with those pursuits to which Mr. MOZLEY is known to be devoted, and by which he has earned his fame. Apart, therefore, from the affront of the dismissal, one can easily imagine that he is not sorry to be finally released from the toils of diplomacy, and at liberty once more to give all his time and energies to history. Whether agreeable or not to him, the transfer is likely to be of advantage to the world. The "History of the United Netherlands" will now be finished under very favorable circumstances. As readers know, the Queen of Holland has assigned a palace, with all its accommodations, to the historian, as a residence while engaged in the completion of his work. Some may be interested in knowing that the high lady who thus liberally encourages literature, is a German princess, the daughter of the late King William of Wurtemburg. She is represented as very accomplished, and even learned. One of our German contemporaries says of her:

"Like so many highly educated ladies in Germany, she early showed a cherished love for science and literature, and at a later period, by the pursuits of philosophy and history, and in the society of eminent scholars and artists she sought consolation and compensation for the unhappiness which had united her and one of the most abandoned princely profligates."

CONDITION OF STRASBURG.

From a recent account we gather the following notes concerning the effect of the German bombardment on the city of Strasburg. While one half of the city of Kehl is laid in ruins—hence the fine magnificent view from the reception of one span on the Rhine side, is in perfect condition—Strasburg proper shows fearful signs of destruction. The citadel is a mass of ruins—every building battered and scarred deep—the cathedral side crushed to fragments. On the northern portion of the city a belt extending back some six hundred feet from the ramparts, is completely desolate from fire; chimneys and walls alone standing, like the "tall chimneys of New York and Pittsburgh, no doubt. Shells have been yet more merciless than fire, for they have contributed even in knocking over the walls. In front of this portion the ramparts have been battered into ruins. One of the gates, *La Porte*, with its adjacent walls, forty feet high and fifty or sixty feet thick, with all its strength, has not escaped the general ruin.

The damages done the Cathedral will apparently be easily repaired, as they consist in sundry holes through the roof, and part of the tracery-work and balconies knocked from the spire; though they may be more serious than be generally apparent, since the military authorities allow no one to ascend the spire, pronouncing it insecure. The clock is still intact. Naught but the walls of the library remain. In all about 500 buildings have been destroyed.

JUDGE LAWRENCE declines to permit his name to be used in connection with the Illinois United States Senatorship, whereupon the Chicago *Tribune* says: "This declination will be received with regret, not only by many members of the Legislature, but by the people of the state generally, who, however much they may be attached to other candidates, feel it, in very great measure, a compliment in the selection of a jurist so distinguished, and a gentleman so irreproachable as Judge Lawrence." By the way, the confident statement that General LOGAN has a sure thing on the Senatorship is questioned most decidedly in different quarters of Illinois.

WHY don't the free-traders invent some new arguments? One is heard in the halls of the old dragons first systematized by Adam Smith, repeated *ad nauseandum* by a host of his admirers ever since, answered half a century past by Mr. Carey, and still more resolutely by Mr. Alexander Hamilton. In fine, days of repetition and *infinitiveness* it is not best to stand to the old flint-lock, with its ball and three buck-shot.

SOME American women are making a great cry that we have lost one of our "styles" since the sun of Paris has been eclipsed in Prussian smoke. It is dress in good taste means style, then we think such women had better "sell out," since good taste means only a common sense. When the latter quality is lacking a garment of interwoven gold will not conceal the defect.

STATE POLITICS.

The Clarion *Republican* says: Among the many names mentioned in connection with the State Treasurership, we notice that of Hon. G. Colon Goodville. Mr. Gordon is one of the men who has the independence and intellectuality to fill any position acceptably.

General Campbell is spoken of for renomination for Surveyor General. Col. Robert H. Heath, of Somerset county, one of the leading Democrats of that section of the Republic, is also a candidate. Hon. Whitman, of Erie, says he won't accept the Democratic nomination if tendered him. Hon. Hodgson, of the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, will.

The new Senator to be elected on the 25th inst., in the place of Mr. Watt, fills an unexpired term and has no reference to the election of United States Senator in 1873—Mr. Watt having before his decease filled one year of the three years' term.

Candidates for Governor are coming to the surface rapidly. On the Republican side General John F. Hartranft, Hon. John B. Packer, Congressman from the Fourteenth district, Senator Harry White, of Indiana, and others, are named. Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Carbon will not, it is said, again be a candidate. On the Democratic side General Case, of this city, is put forward as a candidate and some others aspire to the position.

SMALL NOTES.

While (some) women are clamoring for more power they seem to forget that they are the most potent power in this country. Besides forming the immortal souls of their own children, they are also, in the capacity of "school marms," taking the lines out of male hands in the education of the minds of other people! This is proved by the fact that three-fourths of all the teachers in the Union are females. Could they wish a broader field of action, or a power more noble?

Journalists will "kick up a rumpus" wherever they are. Just now they are said to be making trouble in Russia by trying to incite the populace against Germany, while the old governmental bears don't want said populace to get excited at all.

Now that winter is rapidly coming on, let us all not forget the poor. Those that have no money to *donate* can help along by getting their boots blacked, thereby giving the bootblack a chance of earning his comfort. Then there are the newsboys who make their profit—let us all buy the papers. In this last hint we may be considered as interested party but, "*Home soit qui mal y pense.*"

Havre, which the telegraph announces as occupied by the Prussians, is a very important city of some 29,000 inhabitants (including environs), situated on the south shore of the British Channel. It is 124 miles north west from Paris, fifty-five and a half miles west from Rouen. Louis XII., in the first years of the 16th century, was its founder, and Francis, I., began its fortifications which were enlarged by Henry IV. and Louis XIV. In 1793, These old fortifications were demolished and replaced by modern detached forts at some distance from the city under the rule of the present Wilhelmshohe boarder. Its former name was Ville Francoise, but from a chapel built there in the year 1578, the Church of Notre Harbor of Mercy. It has an immense trade with all the world, and no doubt the Prussians' object in gaining or endeavoring to gain possession of it, is to cut off a nice little con merce in arms with the United States.

Frauds at fairs are not confined to our smoky atmosphere alone. The Jews are holding one in New York, and a dance more matron from some up-town boarding school horrifiedly puts her handkerchief over her chaste optics, bidding her tender pupils do the same, and why? Because the "Circassian Slave," by Dalzell, a fine picture of a nude woman, is there on exhibition. Wonder how many sly peros would steal forth were it the statue of Apollo Belvidere?

Diamonds are trumps, if we are to believe the news from South Africa. During the month of *September* £35,000 worth were shipped from Cape Town.

It is stated in defense of Admiral Rowan, who has been censured for not seizing the Cimeton her proper complement of seals before selling, that he was not in Japan at the time, and that hence Captain Williams was the senior officer, and had the right to procure boats, or not sell.

Talk of removing the capital has aroused the Washingtonians from their lop Van Winkleian slumbers. The question of beautifying and improving their artistically ugly city is now agitating their formerly sleepy brains. Wooden pavement on Pennsylvania avenue (they mended it in '62—dredging out the canal—improving the public grounds, &c., &c. Success 'till yes.

From a letter in the New York *Tribune* we learn that many of the French guerrillas are mere boys of from 14 to 16 years old; that they make cowardly attacks on the Germans from behind trees, fences, &c.; do not stand fire, and when taken are utterly abject. Another fact is mentioned that the "Germans are rapidly becoming brutalized from this kind of work."

National asylums for disabled soldiers are reported on in Washington. If the country have such institutions why in the name of all—by pensions do the not-totally-disabled, re-legged, re-armed boys, and not allow them to dredge through the land, grinding out the most doleful strains imaginable, earning at best a precarious living?

Street car horses are surely better fed and treated in New York than Pittsburgh, for only last week a pair of them ran away, and, having fairly got their feet in, concluded to get their heads in also, which they did by dashing them through the windows of a passing car (in revenge, of course), thereby frightening a fair one out of her—chignon, and hurling another into—not eternity, but the lap of an old bachelor. The bachelor has not yet recovered. It is feared he will become a raving maniac.

TOURS, the modern capital of France, is quite an ancient city, and formerly rejoiced in the euphonious title of *Cesarodunum*. It once was filled with a population of eighty thousand inhabitants industrious in the manufacture of silk and woolen goods, leather, starch &c., &c., but the revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove off all the Huguenots, and with them the prosperity of manufacture. It now has but some thirty-five thousand, and would never be heard of, only each day its name is blown through the trumpets of war to the ends of the earth.

THE New York *Tribune* reviews the whole life of Napoleon III. to prove that he has got what were those of Ham, and are those of Wilhelmshohe.com ing to the sage conclusion that King William "could do no greater injury to his royal brother than to force him back upon that thorny throne."

At Paris the illegitimate births were (before the war) 8 per cent of the whole, and the number of deaths about 86 per cent of the number of births. These figures initiates more thoroughly into the "mysteries of Paris" than all Eugene Sue's hundreds of quarto pages.

South America is certainly the most chaotic country on the face of the earth—conspiracy here—revolution there—gaucho in another place—new railroads—revolutionary movements—new lines of steamers—Congressmen asserting that Gen. Grant criticises their wars, and getting a positive denial from American Minister—trouble 'twixt Ecuador and the United States of Colombia—conspiracy and so on for a column. Their volcanoes must be to blame for all this.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Says a New York letter: "The retail trade, generally speaking, is quite brisk, especially among the jewelers and booksellers, and this is likely to continue until after the holidays. The wine and liquor dealers also report a lively business, on Christmas account. Considerable quantities of champagne have been imported into this port, via Brussels, within the few days past. It will be thrown on the market at but about $5 per case higher than the ante-war figures, so I am told."

Napoleon the First's sword, conquered by Prince Blucher at Waterloo, has found its place of honor in the Prussian military college at Berlin, the Marshal having made a present of it. King William has followed the martial creation which has been read and admired in Europe, the English language excepted, or spoken. The first part of the oration, which had been prepared before leaving Washington, was written with pen and ink, but the part composed after his arrival at Gettysburg was written with the short stub of a lead pencil, on straggling sheets of paper of unequal breadth and length. Mr. Lincoln was disappointed with the effect of his effort, and afterwards complained that it reached everybody's ears and nobody's heart, but was not aware that it is himself had said anything that mam would not willingly let die.

W. J. Florence, the comedian, is also going into the Dutchman line, having purchased a new piece, which will be presented in Philadelphia first on Christmas eve.

Kate Field is not even a relative of Mr. James T. Fields, publisher of the *Atlantic*, though she is his great friend, and lives at his residence. Her mother was an actress, and her father in former days was well known on the Cincinnati and St. Louis stage.

OHIO NEWS.

There have been no new developments in the affairs of NIXON & CO., at Alliance. A meeting of their creditors was held on Thursday last, at which Mr. William NIXON submitted a statement of the affairs of the firm, showing the indebtedness to be about $250 000 and the assets $200,000. The latter figure, it is thought by the *Monitor*, are too high. A committee of six gentlemen was appointed for the purpose to make an examination into the affairs of the firm and report at an adjourned meeting. The business of the firm of Teeters & Son, the only one compelled to close by the failure, will probably resume at an early day.

The annual reunion of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry will be held at Mansfield on the 29th inst.

The Western Wrecking Company has just been incorporated at Cleveland.

Mrs. Whisler, of North Liberty, believes in the exceptional injunction, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," and lost an eye in following out her belief, the other day. She was chastising a refractory child with the rod, when a piece of it striking her spectacles, fracturing the glass, a portion being driven into the eye and destroying the sight.

A little child of Nathan Lynn, of Morristown, was burned to death on Thursday last by its clothes catching fire. It was only a year old, and had been left in the charge of a three-year old sister while its mother went on an errand to a neighbor's.

Mr. Bell, formerly of the Noble county *Republican*, has purchased the Dresden *Monitor*.

Cleveland youth are fast. On the 31 a sprig of fourteen challenged a youth of fifteen to meet him in mortal combat—"pistols for two" to wipe out a stain upon his honor. Saturday was the day fixed for the deadly meeting, and we wait in suspense for news of the fry.

A young woman in Fairfield township, Columbiana county, equally ignorant, superstitious and cruel, recently tied a cat fast to a bed post and cut out its heart, which she stuck full of pins, as a charm to secure the affection of the man to whom she was attached.

The elm tree under which the Indian chief Logan made his famous speech in 1774 is still standing, on the farm of James Boggs, in Pickaway township, Pickaway county. It is still healthy and flourishing, and bids fair to stand a thousand years.

A little girl of Mr. Andrew Carper, of Lake township, Stark county, was burned to death on Monday. She had gone to the cellar, carrying a candle, and in some way set fire to her clothes.

There are now 170 inmates at the State Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, and applications on file for admission of a sufficient number to fill the institution to its utmost capacity—250 persons. Of the appropriation of $48,000 for the year's expenditures, only $35,000 was expended.

A rolling mill company has been organized at Chillicothe; capital stock $150,000.

Bigelow Chapel, Columbus, will be dedicated next Sunday.

There is a balance in the State Treasury of $709,058 10.

Mr. Thomas Greenawalt, aged seventy-eight years, fell dead while walking through his house in Lordstown, Trumbull county, a few days since.

Mrs. Sarah Cheadle, of Morgan county, is one of the twelve widows of revo.utionary soldiers drawing pensions.

STATE NEWS.

The Meadville *Republican* advocates the erection of buildings on the street corners, to shelter the poor fellows who are compelled to stand there all day and far into the night. That's sarcasm.

A city Sunday school convention will be held in Meadville next Friday.

Lillian S. Edgarton will lecture in Reading on Friday evening of this week.

There are said to be 10,000 members of the order of Masons in Philadelphia.

John B. Gough is to lecture to the people of Meadville on the evening of the 22nd.

The sexton of the German Reformed church at Hummelstown was voted twenty dollars and a pair of new boots, by the board, for saving the church edifice from destruction by fire on Thursday last.

The colored citizens of Harrisburg complain that they are excluded from the jury box.

A gentleman in Quakerville has a book printed at Wurzburg in 1575, being a translation into the German language of the works of Vitruvius, a Roman architect of the Augustan age. It was purchased by the great-grandfather of its present owner, at the sale of the library of a Swiss doctor, in Lancaster many years ago. It is in a good state of preservation.

Private parties in Philadelphia are laying wooden pavement at their own expense in various portions of the city.

Mrs. Margaret Metis, aged sixty years, was killed in Philadelphia on Saturday by being run over by a wagon.

The Iowa City *Press* says: "On November 30, our old fellow-citizen, Samuel Miller, of Penn township, and his good wife, celebrated their golden wedding. The sons and descendants of their union, among them the Hon. M. Miller, of the Supreme Bench, and the Rev. Enos Miller, presiding elder of the Davenport district, Upper Iowa Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, gathered at the time named, and enjoyed a sociable reunion. Mr. Miller is now seventy-four years old, having been born in Somerset county, Pa., June 17th, 1796. Mrs. Miller was born September 17, 1797, in Fayette county, Pa. They were married November 30, 1820, and seven children were the result of their union, of whom eight still survive. The old people have lived in this county sixteen years.

A boarding house is about being established in Philadelphia for the benefit of saleswomen. Wm. Buckwell, Esq., of that city, has pledged himself for $5,000 toward the object.

The name and site of Peart's Eddy post office, Armstrong county, has been changed to Brattonville, and James Hull appointed postmaster, vice Lewis G. Peart.

The Tidioute *Journal* thinks Tidioute the proper location for the county seat.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Monday says: "Pittsburgh has recently had added to its already crowded list of journals, *The Paper*, which claims to be the organ of the Republican party of Western Pennsylvania, and to supplant the slow going but respectable old *Post*, of the same city. *The Paper* is large, well conducted, and edited on the plan of one or two of its contemporaries—the appropriation of as much matter as possible from newspapers on the non-exchange system. *The Paper* is not, as has been generally claimed, free trade in its doctrine.

There are thirty-nine vessels laid up for the winter at the port of Erie.

Jake Goebel, who shot young Davit, in Erie, Friday night, attempted to commit suicide in jail Saturday, by taking poison, but the dose was too small to do its work.

A letter from Pottsville, in this State, says: "Last Saturday was a grand day in Shenandoah, it being the occasion of the opening of Hechscher & Co.'s "Koh-i-noor" colliery. This is a shaft 400 feet deep, which was started nearly three years ago, but is now about to reap the harvest of this patient labor. At a depth of 100 feet, the Primrose vein was struck, ten feet thick. This alone would have made a splendid colliery, but it was not what the Company were in search of, and they continued until at a depth of 200 feet from the surface they struck the Mammoth vein, fifty feet thick, making sixty feet of excellent coal. In a total depth of 400 feet. Several months have been spent in putting up improvements and getting ready for shipping."

Kit Burns and a large number of New York roughs were in Scranton on Sunday, for the purpose of attending a prize fight near that city.

The Bethlehem Iron Company is making rails for Jay Cooke's Northern Pacific Railroad.

The *Gazette and Bulletin* wants somebody to establish a car manufactory in Williamsport.

Complaint is made that the cemeteries of Clinton county are infested by thieves who carry off dead bodies and desecrate the tombs.

Another saline spring has been discovered in Tioga county, and a company organized to test its qualities.

The first locomotive that ever did service in the United States is now lying outside of a foundry at Carbondale, Luzerne county. It ought to be preserved somewhere as an interesting relic of the early days of railroading.

THE CENTRAL'S LATEST CONQUEST.

New Jersey Invaded and Valuable Trophies Carried Off.

The negotiations which have been in progress for some months between the Pennsylvania Central and the United Companies and New Jersey Railroad Companies, in reference to the lease to the former of the two latter roads with their branches, are said to have been satisfactorily concluded. The united companies, according to what appears to be an authorized statement, are to lease their property, amounting in value to some $60,000,000, and including the main line to Philadelphia, to the Pennsylvania Central for a guaranteed dividend of ten per cent. of their capital stock. The united companies also lease other local roads, valued at $20,000,000. In which they own a majority of the stock. These roads include the Belvidere and Delaware Road, running from the northern part of the State to Trenton; the West Jersey Road, running from Philadelphia to Cape May; the South Amboy and Woodbridge Road; the Millstone and Freehold Road, and one or two others of less importance. There is said to be a strong feeling in New Jersey against the transfer to a foreign corporation of the most important railroads of the State, and the fear is expressed that as the Pennsylvania Central seeks mainly an outlet for its through business, the wants of the local travel and business in New Jersey will no generally neglected. Surprise is also expressed that the limited competition, owning the great trunk line between New York and Philadelphia, should be likely to defy competition in the lateral routes controlled by them, should be willing to lease for a return of ten per cent. property in and franchises which under wise management ought to be worth double that figure.

Faith Well Founded.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the custom to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In this method they adopt a very exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant in the market—Hostetter's Stomach bitters. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conclentious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and *medicinal* in the true sense of the word. Invalids who are languishing in the shades of convalescence, we have three prominent medicinal compliants. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and Hostetter's Bitters is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and, therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

Lubin's French Extracts
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps.
Squire's Glycerine Soap
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy & Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma

With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

SIMON JOHNSTON

Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,

SOLE AGENT FOR

PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND CHEMICALS.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who requires a stimulant, as a splendid appether and tonic, and the purest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Sold by druggists, at 60c. and $1 00, can take the Wine of Life—It is, in fact a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, and all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

For sale by all Druggists. sod

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—

THE BEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS,

SPARKLING GOLDEN EAGLE, ISABELLA and REFUGIO CHAMPAGNES, &c., at the Lowest Rates. Leave your orders at

B. H. LUBBERS, No. 16 Clark street.

And they will meet with prompt attention.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING Daily on Commission:

Butter,	Bacon,	Cranberries,
Eggs,	Potatoes,	Feathers,
Cheese,	Dried Fruit,	Apples,
Lard,	Dressed Hogs,	Apple Butter,
Onions,	Brooms,	Poultry, &c., &c.

General Agency Brookes' Mince Meat, and Sarver's Patent Cartridge Wheels. HENRY KEA, Jr., Office and Warehouse 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh. P. S.—Orders promptly filled. Letters of inquiry answered with promptness.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

BLACK SILKS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

JUST OPENED BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE

RICHMOND M'FG CO.

Offer to PACKAGE BUYERS ONLY, their

"QUAKER STYLES"

OF

Richmond Prints,

AT

188 Church Street, New York.

"QUAKER STYLES"

Are suitable for every Lady, old or young—They are proper for all seasons—They never go out of fashion.

For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West. RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR Richmond "Quaker" Prints.

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SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.

Birets, Black and Colored.

Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.

Plaid Serges and Poplins.

Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.

Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.

Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.

Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.

Cloth Sacques and Basques.

Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.

Blankets and Flannels.

A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

James Caldwell,

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d Street.

Brown Cottons,
Bleached Cottons,
Canton Flannels,
Plain Flannels,
Blankets, &c., &c.

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Tweeds, Jeans,
Tickings, &c., &c.

Prints, Ginghams,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Skirts, &c., &c.

Suspenders,
Gloves, Hosiery,
Spool Cotton and
Notions Generally.

CLOTHING.

CUT THIS OUT,

And Send it with Your Order.

[Samples Sent by Mail when Written For.]

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
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OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

ELEGANT NEW STYLES
ELEGANT NEW STYLES
ELEGANT NEW STYLES
ELEGANT NEW STYLES

To announce that our preparations for the present season are fully equal to the last two or three years, would be sufficient assurance that OAK HALL is the place to buy your Fall and Winter Clothing. But to all former inducements we add:

A MUCH REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES

DISTANCING ALL COMPETITORS ON THIS ONE VITAL POINT.

An Improved and Reorganized Custom Department.

A GREATER PERFECTION IN READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

A FINER CLASS OF CLOTHING THAN EVER BEFORE.

A Much Larger and Better Assorted Stock of all the Very Latest Styles.

Gent's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Goods, for Fall and Winter Wear.

Ladies do not have to climb up stairs, the Children's Department being on the first floor.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

We have prepared for a large increase in our business this season, and to this end have left nothing undone. Our old customers will find greater satisfaction than ever before in dealing with us, and new customers will find we have the

LOWEST PRICES,
LARGEST STOCK,
BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Our Fall and Winter Suits range from $10 upwards, and we will guarantee each grade to be from $2 to $5 per suit cheaper than the same material elsewhere.

Wanamaker & Brown

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

SIXTH AND MARKET STS., PHILA.

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ANOTHER ARRIVAL

OF

WINTER GOODS.

MEN AND BOYS'

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

OF THE

Greatest Variety at Low Prices.

You will find all

THE LATEST STYLES

OF THE

NEWEST FABRICS FOR BOYS,

From Three Years of Age Upward.

Glengarry Overcoats for Men and Boys.

GRAY & LOGAN,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

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(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET).

W. G. ANDERSON

FRANKSTOWN ROAD,

Near the Greensburg Turnpike, East Liberty keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

CIGARS, of the Very Best Brands, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY

Also, Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly added to.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

NIXON HOUSE,

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FRANK M. KERR. Proprietor.

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Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER

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Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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AND

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Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 13, 1870.

The local money market continues close, but the banks are extending to customer paper all the favor that the conditions of their loanable means will justify. There is no pressure on the banks for loans beyond what they can arrange satisfactorily. The session is at hand when some of our heaviest interests demand large means; and it frequently happens that heavy capitalists must employ their cash money on a section, which causes the deposits at home to run down, thereby benefiting and checking out their business depositors will call for discounts besides, which, to that class of customers, cannot be refused. There is scarcely a day when our banks cannot take care of their depositors in the way of discounts. But to a money phish outside paper must be paid off at maturity. This occasions no little squirming among borrowers, who, having had private bankers for means to lift their paper. At the present time rates for money outside of bank are quite high, and lenders are exceedingly "choicy" of what is offered them. Prime short paper at is charged part or 1% per cent a month. These rates are rarely paid except in a very stringent condition of the loan market, which does not at present exist, neither is there any appreciation of such a state of affairs.

In reflecting the condition of the New York money market, the *Evening Post* of yesterday says that, notwithstanding the unfavorable bank statement, there is an improved feeling in the money market. The feeling that the interest rate cannot be much higher, and the belief that no further attempts will be made at present to effect an artificial stringency. The ruling rates on call loans is six per cent., with exceptions at five. Out of doors no change is reported, but we hear of no new engagement at that figure. At the banks there is a fair but not pressing demand for discounts at bankers. However, in sufficient amount for the funds set apart by these institutions for this purpose; so that, as a rule, the banks are not buying paper. In the open market there is a small supply of first-class commercial paper, but the liberal offerings of inferior grades. The near approach of the close of the year, when the annual statements of business, induces many of them to offer paper heretofore carried by other parties. Paper having the name of

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Car Wheel Works—Gill & Bidwell.
Christmas Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Partner Wanted—Box 756, Pottsville.
Pants or Wanted—S. Commercial office.
Boarding—14 Boyle street.
Meeting—Second Presbyterian Church.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry—Scott, Barrett & Co.
Holiday Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Do Books—James B. Dodge.
Snow Flake Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
N. O. Molasses, &c.—Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.
Judgments for Sale—H. J. D.
Sewer Instruments for Sale—C. H. Yuncker.
Annual Election—Farmers' Deposit National Bank.
Ladies' Fur—29 8 sth street.
Clothing—Uffing, Follansbee & Co.
Great Bargains in Furs—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Boarding—M. B. M., this office.
Undwear Gloves, Half Hose, &c.—Putnam's.
Pittsburgh Nickel Plating Works.
Rusted Crackers—Marvin's.
Bronze Mantel and Clock Sets—Tiffany & Co.
Teas, Tea—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Cream—Pier, Diamond & Co.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Rusted Crackers—Marvin.
Opera House—Fritz.
Academy of Music—European Novelties.
Fair—Eleventh Ward Mission Sabbath school.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Friction Grease—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Patent Folding Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Mortgages Wanted—Thomas K. Petty.
Sheet Music Wanted—Tarrant & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Lots for Sale—J. L. Treverll.
Home Stomach Bitters—R. J. Roberts.
Residence for Sale—A. W. Loomis.
Swayne's Family Medicines—McClarran & McKennan.
Legal Notice—Caroline Bloomer.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SAWYER presented the credentials of his colleague, Thomas J. Robertson, re-elected for the term commencing March, 1871. They were read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the credentials of Messrs. Farrow and Whitely, Senators elect from the State of Georgia, were taken from the table and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MCCREERY asked leave to introduce the resolution, notice of which he gave yesterday, proposing an investigation with a view to the restoration of the Arlington estate to the widow of General R. E. Lee, the removal of the graveyard on the premises, and the sale of a sufficient portion for cemetery purposes placed thereon in the interest of the Government.

[As the action on this subject is given at considerable length in our special dispatches from Washington, we omit the account given here.—ED COM.]

After the transaction on some other business the Senate, at 3:30, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to consolidate the public laws, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. HILL, repealing, from the 1st of July, 1871, all laws allowing the franking privilege, and an amendment thereto offered by Mr. WELKER, allowing newspapers, periodicals and magazines, interpropriety, interchanged between publishers, and a copy of weekly newspapers, free of charge to actual subscribers within the county where published.

At the suggestion of Mr. PERRY, Mr. WELKER modified his amendment by including semi-weekly and monthly newspapers.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to have excepted correspondence between the departments and their officials. He argued generally against the fallacy of abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. WELKER'S amendment was adopted, 73 to 59.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to except all official communications between the several executive departments, and from and to the same. Rejected.

Mr. HILL'S amendment as amended, was then agreed to, yeas 98, nays 64.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, supported by Mr. SARGENT, and opposed by Messrs. FARNSWORTH and BUTLER, of Pa., provision was inserted authorizing the Postmaster General to make temporary postal contracts for postal service over new routes, which may be in cease unless confirmed at the subsequent session of Congress.

Mr. MUNGEN offered an amendment reducing letter postage to two cents. Rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD offered an amendment providing that the franking privileges should not be taken from any person to whom it has been heretofore granted by virtue of any act of Congress. Adopted.

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A Verdict of Murder in the First Degree in the Brentlinger Case—Parade of Knights Templar.

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The Knights Templar of Lima Lodge of Masons made a fine parade to-day, together with visiting brethren from neighboring lodges. To-night they are having a fine supper in their new hall here.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1870.	7:35 A. M.	4:20 P. M.	11:26 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	30.13	29.99	30.01
Change since last report	.02	—.14	.02
Thermometer	32	40	32
Change in 24 hours	1°	9°	W
Direction of wind	NW	W	W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	4	20	4
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	1	4	1
Character of wind reduced Beaufort scale, approximately	B	C	D
Rainfall since last report in inches	0.02		0.03
State of weather	3	3	3

NOTE—The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease noting natural laws, and throughout the tasks by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to equal spaces, is indicated by letters, as follows: Calm, 0; light, A, just perceptible; B, gentle brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, to carry sail close; E, fresh; F, high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; L, storm; violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unclaimed Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Carnahan, Mrs. Martha, Sloan's Station, O	3
Carter, A. J., New York	3
Krapp, John, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Reid, W. B., Fort, Bethany, Mich	3
Walker, Mathew, Wilcox, Pa	3

December 13, 1870.

Just opened, fine stock of ladies and gentlemen's gold watches, John Stevenson's Sons & Co., 93 Market street.

POCKET PICKED.—A woman was robbed in the Diamond market yesterday, of a pocket book containing $30.

HAND SMASHED.—The conductor of a hallast train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his hand smashed, yesterday, while coupling cars near the outer depot.

A SUITABLE PRESENT for the old ladies is a pair of fine gold spectacles with pebble glasses in them, such as are sold by W. G. Dunseath, jeweler and optician, 56 Fifth avenue.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Reports of City Superintendent, Principal of High School, Secretary of the Board, Finance Committee, Committee on Teachers and Salaries, Text Books and Grades, &c., &c.—The Holiday Vacation.

The Central Board of Education met in regular monthly session yesterday afternoon, at No. 81 Fourth avenue, (third floor)

John Wilson, Esq., occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Anderson, Chadwick, Craig, Cuddy, Flemiug, Getty, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Laufman, Nobbs, Shaw and Sims.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

AN ADDITIONAL TEACHER.

Mr. Laufman presented a communication from the Highland sub-district school for an additional primary teacher. Referred to Committee on Teachers and Salaries, with power to act.

FROM THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

The report of City Superintendent Luckey was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit the following report of the condition of the public schools for the month of November:

Whole number of teachers employed	221

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS.

Males	4,714
Females	4,821
Total	9,535

The average attendance was as follows: Males, 4,159; females, 4,063; total, 8,182.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Enrollment of males	1,196
Enrollment of females	219
Total	1,316

The average attendance was as follows: males (90); females 148; total 238. The average for the year 1869 was 8,649; 1869, 8,827; 1870, 9,505.

The increase is gratifying and encouraging to our people of the increasing efficiency of our public school system. The report was accepted and filed.

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Pillotus Dean, Principal of the High School reported a session of twenty days during November, with the following attendances. Males 10; females 111; total 222. 73 attended the normal school, and 109 males and 32 females, the commercial school. The following

RECAPITULATION

Will better show the attendances:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
High School	101	111	212
Normal	73	36	109
Commercial	60	4	64
Totals	162	151	313

Seventy-five of the pupils, viz: twenty-nine males and forty-six females are studying German. The report was accepted and filed.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The report of the Secretary stated that since the last meeting of the Board, warrants to the amount of $25,827 61 had been drawn on the treasury. The items were as follows: Salaries of teachers and janitors of schools, $16,500; South, $580; Grant, $484; North, $376; Fairhill, $1,000; Franklin, $900; Ralston, $900; Moorhead, $745; O'Hara, $635; Springfield, $416; Minerville, $300; Highland, $416; Lawrence, $275; Howard, $300; Washington, $716; Mt. Ararat, $400; Highland, $416; Peebles, $275; Lincoln, $200; Colored school, $200; State school, $416; music teachers, $500; City Superintendent, Secretary and Messenger, $1,125; high school building, $10,000; and various other bills for contingencies, $2,000. The report was accepted and filed.

FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Anderson, Chairman, submitted the following report from the Finance Committee.

GENTLEMEN—The Finance Committee would respectfully report that in the matter of Todd's application for exoneration, finding it based on legal grounds, would recommend that the claim be allowed.

In regard to the unsettled duplicates for 1869 and 1870, the Committee would respectfully state that we have had a conference with Mr. Cochran, who stated that after repeated efforts by Mr. Mellon, Deputy Second Auditor of Treasury, he collected the duplicates, has placed his accounts and bonds in the hands of the City Attorney for collection, and the suits have been proceed against Mr. Mays and his bondsmen without further delay.

The City Treasurer has further agreed to pay over $800, on account of the Eleventh ward school fund, as soon as the collection of the funds due this ward. In view of the above we recommend Board to forward a statement embracing all the facts, to the Secretary of the Eleventh ward Board answering their letter dated October 24, 1870. Your Committee, on the exonerations, referred to the Finance Committee, were recommended to be allowed.

We present our usual monthly financial statement, showing the total receipts since June 14, 1870, to be $151,740 60.

Total receipts	$151,740 60
Less amount overdrawn	1,000 00
Less warrants paid	122,462 77
Less warrants drawn not presented	1,078 09—$125,207 07
True balance	$ 26,772 69

All of which is respectfully submitted. The report, upon motion, was received, and the recommendations for exonerations allowed.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

The report of the committee was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Teachers and Salaries would respectfully report having acted on the several cases referred to them, and have authorized the appointment of one teacher of the grammar grade for the Howard school; one teacher of grammar grade for Wylie school; one teacher of grammar grade for Washington school, in lieu of a primary teacher. Your committee also recommend the request for change of grade in Springfield school, Mary Canada teacher. The committee deem it inexpedient to employ a teacher permanently and drawing for the present school year. The report was accepted and recommendations approved.

THE HOLIDAY VACATION.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Vacation, offered a resolution for a vacation in the public schools from Thursday, December 22d, to Tuesday, January 3d, and that the Secretary be instructed to certify warrants in favor of teachers on December 23d. The resolution was adopted.

FROM THE COMMITTEE OF TEXT BOOKS—THE USE OF IMPROPER BOOKS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Hartman, from the Committee on Text Books and Grades, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee to whom was referred the introduction into the public schools of Pittsburgh of books not adopted by the Central Board, and extending books that were adopted, respectfully report:

Your Committee deem it not within its province to ascertain, or report by what means, or by whose influence, such books were used, but for the purpose of correcting the error, would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That from and after January 1st, 1871, the Secretary of this Board be and is hereby instructed not to draw warrants in favor of any teacher employed by any subdistrict, in which any book is found in use, except and proper use of all the books adopted, and until all books are exhausted that were not adopted by the Central Board.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the City Superintendent to inform himself by personal observation, or other reliable evidence to the Board, that the adopted books are being used in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law, and that none others are in use as text books, and that no certificate to the Secretary of this Board for the salaries of teachers be complied, until the resolutions referred to be adopted.

After the resolutions had been adopted, several gentlemen were asked to explain the reason of the use of other books, than those adopted by the Board, being in use in schools. It appeared when the books were adopted that Osgood's progressive reader was chosen. The name, however, through an oversight, was omitted in the report, and subsequently, when Osgood's American reader, then in press, was printed, the name was inserted in the wrong place.

Mr. Craig said it was distinctly understood in Committee that Osgood's progressive reader was adopted because the other was not out as yet issued. He therefore moved that the action of the Board at the last meeting should be interpreted as meaning the adoption of Osgood's progressive reader.

Mr. Laufman said that when the books were adopted he had in his possession an unbound copy of Osgood's progressive reader, and every member had a copy of the book and not only the members of the Committee, but Mr. Osgood himself, were present when the motion was adopted, and the understanding was to allow of Osgood's Progressive Readers, and not the American Reader.

Mr. Craig's motion was then adopted.

Mr. Hartman moved that the Secretary be instructed to forward to the Secretary of the State Board and send a copy, together with the resolutions, forthwith, to the Principals of the several high schools in the State.

Mr. Nobbs moved the appointment of a committee of three to take charge of the books of all tax collectors which there was any trouble, to settle with the Treasurer. Carried, and Messrs. Nobbs, Hamilton and Craig appointed said committee.

Mr. Craig moved that the exonerations in the Twenty-fourth ward be allowed. The Local Board having reported the same to be correct. Carried.

Sundry bills on the table were ordered to be paid when properly indorsed.

Several claims for exonerations were referred to the Finance Committee.

Messrs. Myers, Chadwick, Craig and Sims, were announced as the Visiting Committee for December.

On motion adjourned.

PITTSBURGH ENTERPRISE.

Another New Manufactory—Gill & Bidwell's Car Wheel Works.

In the western suburbs of Allegheny City, two large new brick buildings, with a mammoth smoke stack attached, have just been erected, and as we are informed, are occupied by Messrs. Gill & Bidwell, as car wheel works. We may remember that Mr. Gill is the gentleman who built the car and engine works of J. L. Gill & Son, at Columbus, Ohio, and was Superintendent of those works from their commencement up to two years ago. Ever since then he has had the erection of the works in his mind's contemplation, and it is the confident belief that they will be enabled to turn out just as good wheels as are manufactured at Columbus, Ohio, and every intelligent person knows these have a reputation worldwide. Mr. Gill will personally supervise the affairs of the firm, and will inspect every wheel before offering it for sale. The new firm use the Heela brand of Hanging Rock pig iron, the very best kind in the country, used exclusively for the manufacture of car wheels. It costs much more than other brands, being worth $2 per ton more, but the Heela brand will make a special y of car wheels for passenger cars, and with the experience of Mr. Gill, and their capital and energy, they will soon be required at Columbus, we believe the day is not far distant when passengers will ride from New York to San Francisco on car wheels made by the firm of Gill & Bidwell, of this city. We wish the firm success in their undertaking, and the manner in which they conduct the affairs of the firm, and will inspect every wheel before offering it for sale. The firm use the Heela brand of Hanging Rock pig iron, the very best kind in the country, used exclusively for the manufacture of car wheels. It costs much more than other brands, being worth $2 per ton more, but the Heela brand will make a special y of car wheels for passenger cars, and with the experience of Mr. Gill, and their capital and energy, they will soon be required at Columbus, we believe the day is not far distant when passengers will ride from New York to San Francisco on car wheels made by the firm of Gill & Bidwell, of this city. We wish the firm success in their undertaking, and the manner in which they conduct the affairs of the firm, and will inspect every wheel before offering it for sale. The new firm is composed of Messrs. Farrow and Whitely, Senators elect from the State of Georgia, were taken from the table and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MCCREERY asked leave to introduce the resolution, notice of which he gave yesterday, proposing an investigation with a view to the restoration of the Arlington estate to the widow of General R. E. Lee, the removal of the graveyard on the premises, and the sale of a sufficient portion for cemetery purposes placed thereon in the interest of the Government.

[As the action on this subject is given at considerable length in our special dispatches from Washington, we omit the account given here.—ED COM.]

After the transaction on some other business the Senate, at 3:30, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to consolidate the public laws, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. HILL, repealing, from the 1st of July, 1871, all laws allowing the franking privilege, and an amendment thereto offered by Mr. WELKER, allowing newspapers, periodicals and magazines, interpropriety, interchanged between publishers, and a copy of weekly newspapers, free of charge to actual subscribers within the county where published.

At the suggestion of Mr. PERRY, Mr. WELKER modified his amendment by including semi-weekly and monthly newspapers.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to have excepted correspondence between the departments and their officials. He argued generally against the fallacy of abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. WELKER'S amendment was adopted, 73 to 59.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to except all official communications between the several executive departments, and from and to the same. Rejected.

Mr. HILL'S amendment as amended, was then agreed to, yeas 98, nays 64.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, supported by Mr. SARGENT, and opposed by Messrs. FARNSWORTH and BUTLER, of Pa., provision was inserted authorizing the Postmaster General to make temporary postal contracts for postal service over new routes, which may be in cease unless confirmed at the subsequent session of Congress.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

LARCENY OF A COAT.

George Dickson was convicted of the larceny of a coat, valued at $18, the property of Caspar Wilhelm. The defendant was sentenced to three months in the county jail.

LIQUOR SELLING.

George Shannon, of the Sixteenth ward, who was charged with selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of Mary E. Hagerman, entered a plea of guilty.

WHISKY THEFT.

James Thomas and John Mozier, charged with stealing forty gallons of whisky from Messrs. Hook and Wise, plead guilty, and stated that they had sold the stolen liquor to a tavern keeper on Water street. Sentenced to two years and three months each in the penitentiary. Very dear whisky, that!

SETTLED.

The case of John Brady and James Bowen, charged with assault and battery on John Fritz, was allowed to be settled.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Charles O'Donnell, Thomas Welsh, Mary Durkin, Mark B. Durkin, and Michael Gorman, charged with malicious mischief on oath of Thomas Conroy, the latter made a rather formidable array in the Court, but the case developed nothing more serious than the breaking of three panes of glass. The jury found a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

WIFE BEATER SUIT.

Next came Mark Durkin, complaining that Ann Conroy, Ellen Needham, Sarah Borkin, Patrick Conroy and Patrick Conroy had been guilty of an aggravated case of wife beating and battery. The prosecutor stated that he had been struck, kicked, choked, and otherwise abused, and being no evidence against Ellen Needham, she was discharged without cost, and used as witness for the defense. The jury found a verdict of guilty, the prosecution to pay one-half the costs.

THE BOY HUSBAND.

Little Toney Snyder, the boy husband, and also the boy father, was brought into Court to answer a charge of deserting his girl wife. The prisoners were attending the "infant wedding," and the manner in which the "infant bride was "legalized," are familiar to our readers. Young Snyder got enough of wedded life with us until a short time since, when he left her and went home. As she has a child to provide for, she has commenced suit, laying all the responsibility herself. She claims that her husband arrested for desertion. Not being able to give bail, he was committed. He stated to the Court that he was willing to live with his wife, but his "pop" would not let him; that he got twelve to fifteen dollars a week, and thought he could discharge his married obligations satisfactorily if "mother-in-law" would not meddle with his domestic affairs. The Court, on his promising to remain with and support his wife, allowed the young man on his own recognizance, to appear when called on.

ASSAULT AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Joseph Grant, Joseph Riding, Henry Beatler, Robert Myers, Conrad Huber, Jacob Dorner and Frank Myers, were arraigned on an aggravated assault and battery on oath of Elizabeth Kirsch. The parties reside in Bloomfield, in the Sixteenth ward. The prosecutrix stated that the defendants pushed her out of doors, beat her, injured an ear, and injured her severely. The case was still on trial at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

Commonwealth against

Smith Elkins,	Hattie E. Byers,
Wilson Hays,	Francis Holden,
Louis Heft,	Leopold Mahlbaum,
Derby McDonough,	Clara Monteer,
Harry Hamilton,	Jacob Gundersheimer,
Fred. Fallbush,	Matilda Freund,
Fred. Walter,	Fred. Altmus,
Geo. Krauss, et al.,	Wm. Berry, et al.,
August Schilling,	Peter Harrington.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Beaver, Beaman & Co. vs. Hardy, Witte & Co., before reported, the jury found for the plaintiffs $673 01—subject to the opinion of the Court on reserved question of law.

James Laccck vs. Robert Kidd. Action to recover for the hire of a wagon, the defendant alleging that the wagon only been borrowed. Verdict for plaintiff $7 75.

M. A. Barnes vs. W. S. Caldwell. Action on a promissory note. Took a non suit.

George Sunsel vs. Lawrence Sproul. Action for recovery of services rendered by plaintiff in the father of the defendant, and had as he alleged, been employed to tend bar for his son, and boarded with him. The allegation that the services were not rendered for pay, but through kindness and affection. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

67. Graham vs. Mackrell.
68. Forsyth vs. Hamm.
71. Sill & Co. vs. McCombs.
72. Reed vs. Kennedy et al.
73. Hamilton vs. Bonfield's adm'r.
80. Agnew vs. Singerly.
81. White and wife vs. Sawtelley's borough.
82. Mt. Pleasant vs. Pine Flats Public School District.
84. Stewart's wealth's use vs. Fleming.
85. Miles vs. Good.
86. Connor vs. Crawford.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Downer vs. Brown, which has been on trial for several days in this court, went to the jury yesterday. The jury had not agreed at adjournment.

Staley vs. Porter. Action in ejectment for a lot of ground in Penn township, amounting to about one-eighth of an acre. On trial.

LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

21 Collins vs. Cox et al.
24. Collins vs. Crow et al.
45. Miller et al vs. Harriett.
48. Rodgers vs. Ege.
94. Knorr vs. Beckert.
95. Shaler vs. Morrow.
25. O. J. Wood and A. R. Co. vs. Robison Heirs.
120. Hart & Frew vs. Metzgar.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Alexander Niminick and Wm. K. Niminick, trading as Niminick & Sons, against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, is progressing slowly. The testimony is tedious and unstrikingly afforded. Now, the ladies ask a little return for all this, and they certainly deserve it for their patience. They desire to increase the library of their society, and cannot do so without money. Here is some outside help, and have, therefore, determined to devote all the proceeds of these lectures, and to begin the good work with the worthy object named. Surely all will be glad to help them, especially as the other brilliant efforts of such lectures as Professor Ebell will provide.

SILVER-PLATED ware for the holidays just received, John Stevenson's Sons & Co., 93 Market street.

Killed on the Railroad.

Yesterday morning, as an employee in Brown & Co.'s rolling mill was going to work, he discovered the mangled remains of a man lying on the side track connected with the yards of the Fort Wayne Railroad, on Liberty street, near Canal. The remains were removed to the yard, where an inquest was held by the Coroner. No one could be found to witness the accident. The supposition was that the deceased had been drunk, and getting upon the track, fell asleep, when he was run over. The body was horribly mangled—a leg and an arm having been cut off, and the body almost severed through the centre. He was about fifty years of age, and appeared to be a laborer. Upon the body was found a letter, illegible German writing upon it. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and the body was removed to Wylie avenue, where a temporary establishment for the purpose of identification.

Shocking Accident Near Brinton Station.

Yesterday, at noon, a probably fatal accident occurred on a coal train, near Brinton, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. While the train was in motion, one of the couplings parted, and a brakesman named Joseph Shaw fell on the track between the cars. The rear car passed over which had separated from the train all passed over the unfortunate man, mangling his body about horribly. One leg was cut off just above the knee, and the other below the knee, and one arm was crushed above the elbow. He was brought to the city on the Mails Accommodation, at half-past one o'clock, and conveyed to his residence on Diamond alley, Allegheny. Hamilton attends him, and has little hope of his recovery. He is thirty years of age, and a married man.

Since writing the above, we have been notified by the Coroner that the man died during the afternoon, and an inquest will be held this morning.

Sapolio.

A lady acquaintance, who had for several months used Sapolio, exhausted her supply and was compelled to be without it for a week. She describes that week as the most dismal one of her life.

Many other otherwise amiable housewives perhaps daily indulge in scolding and irritation, simply for the lack of Sapolio. The long experience of Mr. Fleming effectually guards his house against such disagreeable sounds. He is furthermore enabled, through his facilities in purchasing, to sell at from fifteen to twenty per cent. less than other houses. The other members of the firm are very popular with the ladies, and their affability and polite attentions to customers make it a pleasure to do business with them.

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH.—The lot on the corner of Stockton avenue and Beaver street, known as the Stockton property, has been purchased by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, for the sum of $10,000. It is sixty feet on the avenue, by one hundred feet deep. A new church will be built, with a front of fifty feet, and a depth of eighty feet.

MAN KILLED AT GALLETTSH.—An unknown man was killed at the east end of the tunnel near Gallettsh, yesterday, by a freight train. The mutilated body was picked up and taken to Altoona for interment.

MURDER CASE FIXED FOR TRIAL.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. William Griffin, charged with the murder of William O'Brien, has been fixed for trial on Monday next. This is the second time that the prisoner has had a fight near Soho, some months since. Davis, another of his assailants, was tried for murder at the last term, and acquitted.

FOURTH PEEBLE.—The best spectacle that is made for benefiting the eyes is the Scotch pebble. Try them, and you will find you have cause to be thankful for our advice. For sale by Dunseath, 56 Fifth avenue.

LADIES' WATCHES and opera chains at Riggs & Hoyle's, No. 6 Wylie street.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.—The Young Mens' Library Association have elected the following committee to nominate a ticket to be balloted for at the annual election in January: Messrs. Malcolm Lay, W. H. Smith, Wm. Wilson, H. Scott, Oliver P. Scaife, Samuel George, Jr., A. J. Parsons and Jas. M. Bell.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in this city for the week ending December 11, was as follows: Males, 21; females, 18; total, 39. Of these, six were under one year, and fifteen between one and twenty years. Six of the deaths were from scarlet fever, two from typhoid fever, one from measles, four from inflammation of the lungs and four from consumption.

A GREAT SAVING OF TIME AND MONEY.—Labels gummed, cut, and ready for